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In 1968, the Rural Civil Defense Education Program, conducted by the Cooperative Extension Service under contract with the Office of Civil Defense, was faced with discontinuance of funds; in some cases, the Rural Civil Defense (RCD) leader was absorbed into the regular budgets and in others the work was incorporated into the regular ongoing extension programs. Many states cooperated with the State Office of Civil Defense in community shelter planning and in the home fallout protection survey; in many states the RCD leader developed and conducted training programs for county defense boards. An increasing number of extension subject matter specialists incorporated segments of RCD into their programs, as in the 4-H TV Action Club series and the Home Economics Lesson series. Special activities included an Emergency Preparedness Week, Atomic Easter Egg Hunt, and Builders Short Course. Also used were news releases, radio and TV broadcasts, newsletters, motion pictures, and meetings. Special emphasis was given to engineering aspects of civil defense as it pertains to rural areas. (nl)

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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RURAL CIVIL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM

Report for Fiscal Year 1968

Introduction

Highlights of the Rural Civil Defense Education Program for Fiscal Year 1968 are included in this report. No attempt was made to include all activities in all States but rather to illustrate some of the work done that is fairly typical of efforts in a number of States. This program was conducted by the Cooperative Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, under a contract with the Office of Civil Defense, Department of Defense.

Rural Civil Defense educational work was first initiated in December 1962 and continued without interruption until June 30, 1968, over 5 1/2 years. In the winter of 1968 it became apparent that the outlook for funds in Fiscal Year 1969 was not good. This made it necessary to curtail work at the regional and State levels. Word of this decision was sent to the field March 1, 1968.

A few State Extension directors had no alternative but to tell the RCD leader he would be dropped on June 30, 1968. A few States had some unexpended RCD money so the work could be continued until the funds were used. Fortunately, many State Extension directors were able to absorb the RCD leader into their regular budgets by making shifts in his responsibilities.

Word of these various staff adjustments had an immediate effect upon the RCD program in some States, while in others the work continued without major change in its volume and character. One adjustment noticed in most States, however, was the desire to incorporate those aspects of RCD as could be fitted into the regular on-going Extension program. In this manner, Extension could meet its previously planned commitments to rural organizations and groups for program assistance during the coming year.

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EXTENSION'S CONTRIBUTION TO OCD PROGRAM EFFORTS

Community Shelter Planning

About one-half of the States mentioned cooperation with the State Community Shelter Planning Officer in this program effort. In a few instances this amounted to office conferences to determine how the Extension Service could best cooperate with him in the program. But in most States the CSP program had progressed to the point where the Extension Service could actively participate and contribute to the effort. Examples of Extension's cooperation follow:

The Missouri RCD Leader reports that Extension played an active role in holding several meetings in each of the 12 counties doing CSP to acquaint the local leaders with what they can do to get prepared for the program.

In Vermont the Deputy State Civil Defense Director called a meeting of all agencies working in Civil Defense. Plans were laid out on how each agency was to carry out its Community Shelter Planning responsibilities. Extension Service was given the job of creating local interest in the program by promoting it through the normal Extension channels. Vermont's first RCD newsletter of 1968 was devoted to "What Community Shelter Planning Is." In addition, Extension news releases and radio tapes were used to create interest in Community Shelter Planning. One Extension television program was devoted to this topic with the State Community Shelter Planning Officer participating.

The RCD specialists in Georgia prepared a Community Shelter Planning information packet for use by Extension Agents in the counties involved in CSP. It outlined an overall communications plan for developing public awareness and acceptance of CSP. Included were suggested fill-in announcements for newspaper and radio use. Georgia reports, "One of the most beneficial things about the information packet seems to be that the county agent has something concrete to use in working with the local CD personnel. It is often difficult for the local CD personnel to understand what the county agent means in that his responsibility is an educational effort."

Georgia also prepared a lesson packet to introduce Community Shelter Planning. Lessons in the packet covered such subjects as Community Shelter Planning, Food For Survival, How To Make and Apply Bandages, Home Fires, and Science, Sense and Civil Defense. The packet provided subject matter for each lesson together with guidance for its use by voluntary local leaders of organized groups in the counties. A special Extension leaflet on Community Shelter Planning was also printed for public distribution as a part of Extension's regular on-going Community Resource Development project.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Extension Service, by
C. Herman Welch, Jr., Program Leader, Rural Civil Defense.

The following quotation from the Minnesota report gives an overall picture of how Extension cooperated in Community Shelter Planning in that State.

> "Between 15 and 20 counties in Minnesota are involved in various stages of Community Shelter Planning. Extension agents have been alerted in all counties where Community Shelter Planning is underway. Agents in two counties have been quite active on the advisory committees. Letters were sent to all agents suggesting they offer their services as a part of the advisory committees to be sure that rural people are given adequate and practical consideration in the planning process. County Extension agents were also encouraged to actively participate in informing the public about the complete shelter plans. In April, Extension agents from seven metropolitan counties met with the district supervisor, the Metropolitan Community Shelter Plan Project Leader and Rural Civil Defense Leader to discuss the proposed project. One county agent was selected to represent the Extension agents on the Technical Advisory Committee that will be involved in the project. Shelter planners in a couple of the counties have requested copies of Extension material on fallout protection. Portions of it will be incorporated in their plan for public distribution."

In South Dakota the State Community Planning Officer indicated that in all counties where planning has been done, the county Extension agents have given a great deal of help. A special letter went to all Extension agents in New Mexico explaining the CSP program and how it was progressing in that State.

Home Fallout Protection Survey

Resources of the Cooperative Extension Service have been used to varying degrees in connection with the Home Fallout Protection Survey in those States where it has been conducted. In some States the attitude and action of the State Civil Defense Office indicated that everything was under control and no help was needed. As a consequence, in those States the Extension Service at the State and county levels did nothing to promote the survey.

Fortunately, only three States mentioned this narrow viewpoint regarding participation of Cooperative Extension Service in the survey. In contrast, the opposite was true in many more States. In fact, several States, such as Michigan and Virginia, reported their involvement in the survey from the very beginning when it was first discussed with the State CD office staff. In this way Extension's resources were cranked into and made a part of the overall plan for conducting the survey. With an adequate lead-time Extension was able to alert and inform its staff so all could contribute to the survey after the kickoff announcement by the governor.

An illustration of close cooperation between the two agencies is the following excerpt from the report of the Vermont RCD Leader.

> "The Vermont Extension Service was introduced to the Home Fallout Protection Service in early June 1967, at the briefings held around the State. All County Agents were invited to these briefings. Some attended and others sent members of their Advisory Board to represent them. During the month that followed before the survey started the Extension Service started to prepare a promotional program in support of the survey. Mr. Richard Holmes, Deputy Director of Civil Defense in Vermont, appeared on Extension's daily television program, 'Across the Fence,' to give a brief outline of the survey to the public.
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> "The RCD Specialists sent out an Information Sheet to all USDA employees in Vermont outlining the survey so that they would be prepared to answer questions that might come up. The Census Bureau contacted the County Agents in Home Economics to help line up enumerators. In five counties the Agents were of help in getting enumerators for the Census Bureau.
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> "The two Specialists devoted most of the month to the development of material and briefing County Agents on what was going to take place. The big question for many was how the public would receive the enumerators.

"On July 11 Governor Hoff announced the start of the Home Fallout Protection Survey here in Vermont. On that same date the Vermont Emergency Preparedness Newsletter went out from the Rural Civil Defense Office announcing the survey. The newsletter outlined the program and gave detailed information on how the survey was to be carried out.

"On July 12, the following day, the RCD Specialist went on the Extension Service daily television program, "Across the Fence," and explained the reason for the survey and gave some detail on how it was to be handled. Following this program the news director from the TV station interviewed the Specialist for information to be used on the evening news program.

"Two days later on the Extension daily television program, Mrs. Gertrude Hodge, training representative of the State Civil Defense Staff, went into greater detail on how to fill out the questionnaire used in the survey. Along with this, information on the survey was being released by the Rural Civil Defense Specialists and County Agents through news articles in local newspapers and on radio tapes. Throughout the survey, people contacted the County Agents for information and asked questions.

"In some cases the Agents received reports on how the enumerators were working in their area. This information was passed on to the State Civil Defense Office. The Agent in Home Economics in Lamoille County took a list of names of people who were not contacted by the enumerator to the State CD Office. In the Middlebury area, the RCD Specialist reported that he thought the survey was taken incorrectly on his street. He was asked to make a spot check and send his report to the State Office. The specialist spent one day checking and found that, in making the survey, the enumerator went to every other house. At each house she stopped at she asked about the number of people living in the next house. In no case were measurements of outside foundations taken. One individual reported seeing the enumerator going past his home which indicates that these homes were not missed because of people not being at home. One home that the enumerator did not call on has a fallout shelter. As a result of the Specialist's findings, the Census Bureau planned to recheck this area. As of now in the specialist's neighborhood the homes have not been checked; information on the protection found in our basements has not been received from the Census Bureau.

> "In talking with people around the State a difference in attitude is found between those who were contacted by mail and those who were contacted by the enumerators. People in the mail areas feel quite confident in the figures received from the survey. Those contacted by enumerators question the figures for different reasons. Some because of what happened in Middlebury, some because they felt the enumerator's questions were inadequate and no measurements taken, and others because they received the booklet Fallout Protection for Homes with Basements and their homes had not been checked."

In most States it was when results of the survey were returned to individual home owners that the State RCD Leaders felt they could be of real help. In their contacts they became aware that "many people did not know how to read the return from the survey and hadn't taken time to find out by reading the returned bulletin." As a consequence, the RCD Leader "released information via press, radio and television telling the public what the numerals on the address sticker meant and to look for further information in the bulletin." Additional information on ways to increase the protection factor (PF) of basements was also made available. Vermont's report tells of the followup provided in that State.

> "As the booklet, Fallout Protection for Homes with Basements, started to arrive in Vermont, the Extension Service started to put information out on how to use this information. The RCD Specialists developed an exhibit that showed how to locate the safest corner and then how to prepare this area to make it more livable. The Home Economist in Rural Civil Defense used this exhibit on one of her television programs. The exhibit was also used around the State by the Specialists at various meetings. The tables "Thickness of Materials Needed for Desired Weight per Square Foot" developed by Roger Pellerin, Rural Civil Defense Engineer in Maine, was reproduced and sent to all County Offices so they could get information to the public on interpreting the figures found in the booklet, Fallout Protection for the Home. This also helped the public to understand what would be needed to get the increased protection they were looking for.
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> "Mass media has been used to help explain to the residents of Vermont how to interpret the information found in the booklet they received from the Census Bureau. Not one meeting has gone by without someone asking a question on the survey which would lead to further discussion on the subject. The sad part about the Home Basement Survey is that many people can remember getting something in the mail, but can no longer

remember just where the information is. I am sure that people who have come in contact with us have taken second thought to the whole matter and have tried to locate their booklet and put it in a safe place in their homes."

Another example of followup to the Home Fallout Protection Survey occurred in Idaho and illustrates the cooperation given by the USDA State and County Defense Boards and Cooperative Extension Service.

"The RCD Leader and the Extension Animal Husbandman wrote a Current Information Series Bulletin, "Farm Survival After Nuclear Attack." The bulletin was produced primarily for commercial livestock producers. A commercial livestock producer was defined as one who sells livestock or livestock products off his farm regularly. Approximately 20,000 of the 29,000 farms in the state fall into this definition. The bulletin contains information the livestock producer can use to develop a survival plan for his enterprise or enterprises. It is designed to compliment the HFPS.

"The State USDA Defense Board legitimized the program and directed the county boards to disseminate the bulletin with a cover letter to all commercial livestock producers in the county. The cover letter explained the need for emergency preparedness of livestock producers and explained the interest of the USDA Defense Board and the individual agencies. It also contained an invitation to ask any board member for assistance in further planning.

"The State Department of Disaster Relief and Civil Defense cooperated by making available the information needed from the HFPS as it became available. The mail-out was sent to reach the rural audience in each county just as soon as possible after they should have received their HFPS return from Bureau of the Census.

"The mail-out has received much favorable comment from farmers the RCD Leader has contacted since the program was completed. County Extension agents also report favorable comments as have several ASCS County Office Managers."

As one RCD Leader expressed it, "This Survey (HFPS) was quickly recognized by Extension as a potential stimulus for moving the shelter program for rural people forward." Another RCD Leader reported, "The survey has overcome some apathy and made our work easier in Rural Civil Defense." County Extension agents reported renewed interest in Civil Defense after the survey was conducted.

Cooperation with State Civil Defense Office and Related Agencies

State Civil Defense

The preceding are but two examples of how the Cooperative Extension Service and the Office of Civil Defense worked together during the past year. To achieve these accomplishments a lot of spade work was done beforehand. RCD Leaders met with their respective State Civil Defense Director more frequently than in previous years. These meetings, while usually for the purpose of keeping the Director informed of Rural Civil Defense work planned or being done, also provided the opportunity to meet with other members of the State Civil Defense staff. The working meetings were held more frequently and helped to provide coordination between Rural Civil Defense and the total Civil Defense effort in a State.

County Civil Defense

At the county level there was increased cooperation between the Civil Defense Director and the Extension Agent and with the USDA County Defense Board. One illustration: North Dakota RCD Leader held a Rural Fallout Shelter Analysis Workshop for County Civil Defense Directors at their association meeting. It was reported that they worked, studied and talked as a group with a mutual interest. In a few counties where there had been no Civil Defense Director, the County Extension Agent was instrumental in getting the county governing body to appoint one, and in the establishment of an Emergency Operating Center.

USDA Defense Boards

In many States the RCD Leader was called upon by the USDA State Defense Board to develop and conduct a training program or exercise for county defense boards. Since there are nearly 18,000 USDA employees who are members of the defense boards this was looked upon as an excellent opportunity to acquaint these people with the need for protection from radioactive fallout, stress Extension's role in the Rural Civil Defense education program and solicit and gain their support in the RCD effort.

To achieve these objectives the principles of shielding and shelter were injected into most of the training exercises. In some instances the training exercise was built upon the principles contained in the Rural Fallout Shelter Analysis Workshop. In other States, educational materials developed for the RCD program were used extensively. The Vermont Home Economist in Rural Civil Defense presented a program on the topic, "What is a Survival Meal?" She served the meal and followed it with a question and answer period dealing primarily with the topic, "How Well is Your Family Prepared?"

A simulated nuclear disaster exercise developed in Oregon proved popular through its realistic approach. It involved injection of practical problems for the USDA County Defense Boards to handle. In this exercise,

involvement of the State Defense Board and Civil Defense Office resulted in an appreciation of the assigned role each plays in a national emergency. This exercise was programmed throughout Oregon and was also used in Arizona, Montana, and reviewed by Maryland.

Variations of this training method were used in other States. Minnesota reported that the RCD Leader served as moderator for eight area training meetings for County Defense Boards. The exercise included a national emergency and a fallout pattern of a ficticious county with the moderator asking specific questions for defense board action. North Carolina had a somewhat similar exercise involving problems, disruption of communications with State headquarters, etc.

Missouri reported that their series of training meetings helped tremendously in opening the door to County Defense Board participation in Rural Civil Defense activities in the counties. Alaska indicated that the outstanding results of their exercise, which involved the State Disaster Office, were the amounts of information exchanged concerning each agency's emergency responsibilities as well as the realization that close coordination at all levels is essential to the emergency functioning of government. Training of USDA County Defense Boards with participation in the exercise by Civil Defense has resulted in mutual benefits to both USDA and Civil Defense personnel.

Cooperation between USDA Defense Boards and the Extension Service Rural Civil Defense Educational Program is also discussed in relation to the Rural Fallout Protection Survey.

Other Contract Agencies

In States where a Training and Education Committee was functioning there was usually good coordination of effort among the representatives from the several contract programs; i.e., Civil Defense Adult Education, Medical Self-Help, General Extension and Rural Civil Defense. Exceptions were in States where the Training and Education Committee meetings consisted principally of discussions of problems and some orientation with little effort made to develop meaningful programs.

The advantages of having a State Training and Education Committee seemed to outweigh any disadvantages. North Dakota reports that at the monthly meetings of the T&E coordinating committee, "Efforts to promote county meetings were discussed and arrangements were made with Health Mobilization, Adult Education, and members of the State Civil Defense office to hold meetings in certain counties. Combining ideas and efforts usually results in three or four meetings being held in counties not very active in Civil Defense." Other States indicated that meetings of a T&E committee permitted each agency's efforts to compliment and supplement those of the other agencies.

Extension has continued to sponsor or develop interest and provide the setting, whereby, the Medical Self-Help, Civil Defense Adult Education Course and University Extension municipal official conferences could be given. In a few instances Extension has given some of the lessons, especially as they pertain to rural people.

RURAL CIVIL DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS

How Extension Did the Job

Educational materials developed and methods used during the past year reflect an emphasis on incorporating the several facets of rural civil defense into related phases of the regular on-going programs of the Cooperative Extension Service. This was achieved at the State level through contacts the RCD leaders had with individual Extension subject matter leaders and through actions of the State Extension RCD Task Force.

State Extension RCD Task Force

An active State Extension Task Force was reported in 34 States. In most States the Task Force represented the administrative, supervisory, and the several subject matter departments. This group counselled and advised with the RCD leader and recommended to their fellow specialists ways rural civil defense information could be incorporated into the various subject matter programs. To illustrate, the Extension Task Force in Massachusetts recommended 28 subjects directly or indirectly related to emergency preparedness. This material was prepared by the appropriate subject matter specialists and made available through Extension channels to the rural people of the State. Another example is in Arkansas where the Task Force met regularly on a bi-monthly basis to review and make recommendations to the Extension Administration on RCD program and teaching materials.

In many of the States the RCD leader took the initiative in following up on actions of the State Task Force. For example, in Virginia this meant holding conferences and discussions with individual project leaders and departmental specialist groups to promote the inclusion of appropriate emergency preparedness information in the on-going program. Such conferences were held in Dairy Science, Home Economics, Poultry Science, 4-H and Agricultural Engineering.

County Extension Advisory Committees

In most States each county has an Extension committee, composed of lay leaders representative of the county to advise with the local Extension staff as to program content. In some instances a special RCD committee was created to advise the county Extension staff and promote activities in rural civil defense. There were 1,354 active county committees reported during the second six months of FY 1968, compared to 1,049 during the first six-months period. This is over 43 percent of the counties having an Extension staff.

In many of the States special training was given to these County Extension Advisory Committees or Councils so they could function effectively. To illustrate, in Missouri the RCD leader conducted training sessions in four counties, and meetings were held with the RCD committee in 14 additional counties.

Training of Extension Workers

Training of Extension staff never stops. It is a continuous process to upgrade knowledge of present staff members and acquaint new members with needed program information.

Basic to any actions taken by the State RCD Task Force and County Extension Advisory Committees or Councils is need of an Extension worker knowledgeable in Rural Civil Defense. In turn, support of Extension Administration provides the framework for holding training meetings.

Over 1,200 training meetings were held during fiscal year 1968, in which 12,700 Extension workers received information about Rural Civil Defense. During the first eight months of the year these training meetings followed the same general pattern of previous years.

A few States provided opportunity for special staff training sessions devoted exclusively to Rural Civil Defense. Maryland, for example, provided training based upon material taken from a Civil Defense Management course. The course was prepared and conducted in close cooperation with the RCD Leader and Col. George M. Hunt, State Training Officer, Maryland Civil Defense Agency. Montana held the last of a series of Rural Fallout Shelter Analysis Workshops with county Extension agents attending. Extension agents from seven South Carolina counties attended a two-day workshop held in that State. As a followup, the agents participated in a survey to locate additional shelter space, especially in rural areas.

In many States training of county Extension workers was achieved through the State RCD Leader meeting with individual county staffs or individual members of the staff.

Newly employed county Extension agents received special orientation training in rural civil defense according to reports from several States. Each new agent in Texas received a copy of the publication, "So You're a New Agent", which was prepared to acquaint them with their responsibility in Rural Civil Defense and to show them how emergency preparedness fits into the overall county Extension educational program.

Other States provided time on the regular staff training program for a discussion of latest developments in Rural Civil Defense. One such State was West Virginia where an hour in four of six area staff meetings was devoted to Rural Civil Defense. In addition, a special one-day training meeting was held for State Extension subject matter specialists and program leaders.

At the county level training of county staff was also achieved in connection with training of USDA County Defense Boards of which the Extension agent is a member. For example, in Wisconsin Extension staffs were represented at a series of six district Defense Board meetings. These meetings enabled the participants to see the new area Emergency Operating Centers recently completed throughout the State. Emphasis was placed on communications, county problems and educational work. In Kansas the special training meetings held for 36 County Defense Boards were for the purpose of developing county planning and programming to improve Civil Defense education and training. Areas stressed were: development of radiological reporting systems, improved coordination with local Civil Defense director, and training of Defense Board members in their emergency responsibilities. Florida, Illinois, Louisiana and Vermont, to name a few of the States, held similar training meetings.

Incorporating of Rural Civil Defense Into Regular Extension Program

Following notification that the Rural Civil Defense program was to be cut back and the State RCD leader position terminated, staff training took a different approach. In some States staff training in RCD was discontinued; in others, emphasis on training was reduced. But in most States emphasis was placed on ways to continue Extension's regular defense responsibilities and an educational program with a minimum of manpower at State level. Generally it was felt this could be achieved by greater incorporation of selected segments of the RCD program into the regular on-going aspects of the Extension program. Idaho held a six-hour RCD training program. Emphasis was placed on Extension's continuing Civil Defense responsibilities, since the training session was held after announcement of termination of funding of the RCD program.

Many States reported an increasing number of Extension subject matter specialists were incorporating related segments of RCD into their programs. Texas indicated that 56 of their specialists were doing this. Special mention was made of the Extension Sociologist's constant effort to emphasize the importance of RCD in his rural community improvement program that extends into 300 communities of the State. Georgia tied Community Shelter Planning into their Community Resource Development program.

Other States indicated active participation of subject matter specialists. In Minnesota the livestock specialists used slides and bulletins at 10 livestock management meetings attended by 350 dairy, beef and hog farmers. The RCD leader in California has sent material to the livestock and poultry specialists in that State. He has also held discussions with the soils people as to methods that might be used to decontaminate surface soils as a preparatory step to getting them to include radiation information in their programs.

In general, RCD leaders reported that the number of specialists using RCD information was increasing. They believed that if more research information were available showing the effects of radiation on soil, crops and livestock it would be used. To this end Kansas, Tennessee and several other States scheduled Drs. Nathan Hall and M. C. Bell of the Oak Ridge (Tenn.) National Laboratory to present findings concerning radiation research in agriculture. Where this has been done it has resulted in increased interest in the RCD program.

Previous experience had shown it was possible to incorporate RCD into the 4-H and Home Economic programs. Use of the 4-H TV Action series of 10 programs, the 4-H irradiated seed project, special demonstrations and other activities had opened the door of 4-H Club work. The recently introduced series of emergency self-helf leader-led lessons provided a greater opportunity for involvement in the Home Economic program. A number of States were able to start using the lessons immediately. In Illinois the lessons were introduced to county Extension workers by the State Extension specialists in nutrition, housing and family living. Suggestions were made on how the lessons might be incorporated into the regular county program scheduling procedure. Arizona, California, North and South Dakota, South Carolina, to name a few States, also started using the material. In recent months nearly all States have held training sessions of some type to acquaint the county Extension workers with this material. It is anticipated that these lessons will be used in nearly all States during the coming year.

Incorporation of RCD into the regular Extension programs provides Extension with an excellent opportunity to train voluntary local leaders. During fiscal year 1968 Extension held 3,348 RCD training meetings attended by over 51,000 voluntary local leaders. This is a sizable group in itself but becomes even more imposing when it is realized that nearly every one of these leaders will teach the same lessons to their local group, thus multiplying many-fold the influence of the county Extension worker and of the State RCD leader.

4-H TV Action

Without a doubt "The greatest accomplishment during the period of this report was the execution of the 4-H TV Action Club series." This quote from the Iowa report is the story repeated by each of the 43 States as they summed up their Rural Civil Defense efforts of the past year.

Over 1-1/4 million boys and girls between the ages of 9 and 12 enrolled in this program. Some of these youth were members of other organizations, such as the Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and Boys Camp; others did not belong to any other youth organization. In addition, the viewing audience included many of the parents as well as the general public. In States where the program was conducted in cooperation with the schools there were also school teachers and other school officials involved in making necessary arrangements.

The objective of the 4-H TV Action program is, as one State explained it, "To help 4-H and other youth increase knowledge, skills and attitudes to their Civil Defense responsibilities as individuals, family members and members of society."

These ten 30-minute programs were broadcast over 140 stations, most of which were commercial stations with the time being donated as a public service feature. A small number were educational TV stations. Arrangements with the stations were made by the RCD leader, State 4-H Club officials and County Extension Agents as indicated above. In many States the program was conducted in cooperation with the school systems. In many schools each broadcast was discussed in the classroom. Members enrolling received a membership pin, program manual and other pertinent materials. The teachers also received a kit that included a discussion guide for each lesson and supplementary resource materials for classroom use.

This series of 10 lessons was planned as an introduction to the need for emergency preparedness against natural and man-made disasters. Tentative plan was for it to be followed by a second series on radiation, its uses, dangers and protective measures. This series was to be aimed at youth in the 13 to 15 year bracket and would be most technical in substance. Curtailment of funds, however, made this impossible.

The current series of 10 programs are scheduled for showing over a few additional stations this coming fall and winter.

A number of States provided a means of measuring accomplishments through showing the 4-H TV Action films. There is no doubt that youth of this age are quick to learn basic facts when presented in a form they can understand.

Utah distributed a questionnaire similar in style to the National Drivers Test given on television and sent it to all known 4-H TV Action group participants in the State. Fifteen questions were selected from a list of 60. The questionnaire had to be returned to receive 4-H credit. Of the 1,054 sheets returned 28.7 percent answered all questions correctly.

Wisconsin conducted a preview and post-viewing test and found the average number ofquestions answered wrong decreased approximately 20 percent.

Kentucky tested two small groups before viewing the films. One group viewed the programs, the second group did not see the programs. The viewing group increased their average score from 60 to 70 percent. The control group that did not see the films increased their score from 63 to 66 percent.

Extension workers in Pennsylvania had their attention called to a youth who had saved his family from their burning home by remembering what he had learned from one of the 4-H TV Action programs.

The following minutes of the Community Action Club in Morrisville, Vermont--a group of youngsters from a low-income area--discloses some of the hidden values that come from a group meeting together.

"The TV Action Meeting

First of all we had a new member, her name is Jane Boyce, Age 11.
Mulba and Sarah Shedd aren't coming any more. Reason why their mother won't let them come any more.
Laura and Sharon Billado didn't come because their baby brother was sick.
Tarry Allair didn't come - no reason why.
Gail Smith showed what she made which was a poster of emergency numbers.
She had all of them, but the kids added a few more to her list. But all together it was very good.
Yvette Allair also made a poster on the same thing it was very good too.
Yvette also made pictures on it, she also made pictures on fall-out shelter, fire, phone numbers, and also when a little kid gets lost.
I thought they all were very good.
She also passed all of these in for Mrs. Belair to see them.
Mikel gave a talk on first aid.
He was very good at it the kids asked him questions on it and he knew most of them.

"Gubbey he also gave a talk on first aid and he showed drawings on it too.
It was very good too.
Most of the kids done their work in their books.
Most of them done a good job at it.
Then a few of them got up front and gave examples of having a emergency fire call.
Or having a little kid lost.
And in all of the examples they done a good job.
Then after they got done that some of the kids got up and told what they got out of the meetings.
Barbra said she learned how to act better in class.
Gail said she learned to let everybody have a turn in saying what they have to say.
And also how to do things together as a class.
Yvette said she learned how to stay calm in case of an emergency, learned what to do in case.
Shaney said she learned that she should be polite at all times.
They all are going to make a report for the next meeting.

The next meeting is January 22, 1968, on a Monday Night 6:30. All of these kids will be present.

The meeting ended at 4:30.
All of the kids were present except the ones I mentioned.
The meeting went over very good.

Ila Peno"

Home Economics Lesson Series

Introduced to the States in the spring of 1968 were three lessons developed by the Federal Extension Service specialists. These lessons were for use by voluntary local leaders of organized groups. The lessons were:

1. Food For Family Survival
2. Finding the Best Protected Part of Your Home
3. How Will Your Family Act In An Emergency?

Each lesson contains instructions to Extension workers and a leader's guide. The first two lessons also have a set of 20 and 29 slides respectively with a script. These lessons were put into use in only a few States this spring and were well accepted. They are being offered to women's organized groups in nearly all States this coming

year for inclusion on their programs. Since the three lessons fit into the on-going Extension program in home economics, it is anticipated they will be carried on in the coming year without much additional supervisory effort being needed. Three States had prepared somewhat comparable material and felt the three lessons from the Federal Extension Service were not needed so did not request them.

After the three lessons had been released to the States, it was decided that they would also be used by USDA State and County Defense Boards as a family readiness exercise during the fall quarter (October - December) 1968.

Community Response Game

One of the most recent pieces of RCD educational material to be distributed to Extension field workers is titled, "Community Response." It is a simulated exercise in which a disaster hits a community and each player experiences a conflict between performing his assigned community role and personal anxieties.

In Wisconsin, as a part of the State 4-H Club Week program, 100 leaders and junior leaders were taught to administer the game. They in turn taught 800 Club Week participants how to administer the game. Wisconsin now has leaders throughout the State trained to play the game. The State reports: "It was very evident that the game provided an excellent opportunity for carrying out the Club Week theme, 'Values for Decisions.'"

Missouri reports that 85 games were sent out to the counties. They have reports that 31 counties have already made use of them. Other States have started to play the game while some will wait till next summer.

Special Activities

Emergency Preparedness Week

In two States, Iowa and Kansas, the Rural Civil Defense Leader took a leading role in having their respective governor declare an "Emergency Preparedness Week" in each State. Excellent cooperation among the various agencies plus well-planned publicity gave both States a very successful week. While it is unfortunate that tornados roared into northeast Iowa two days following the end of Emergency Preparedness Week, it did help to emphasize the need for emergency preparedness. The Iowa Extension Service was able to divert some of its staff and help the disaster families recover and plan for the future.

Atomic Easter Egg Hunt

In Oregon, sixth graders, age 10 to 12, were shown a 5-minute portion of a film produced by the Walt Disney studio explaining why uranium is radioactive in nature. This was followed by an Atomic Easter Egg Hunt. First, students disassembled geiger counters, installed batteries and reassembled the instruments. They then went into the school yard where sources of uranium had previously been hidden (the sources were 10-day water standards used in earlier survival kits). In pairs the students made their way over the school yard within marked boundaries hunting for the four uranium sources with geiger counters. The period ended by dismantling the geiger counters and removing the batteries. At one particular session, a question and answer period, they became so fascinating to the students that the RCD specialist was allowed an additional two hours with the students where matters relating to survival and atomic radiation resulting from atomic detonations were discussed. The level of their questions are very comparable to those asked by adults. One advantage in working with students of this age is the complete absence of any prejudice as to whether emergency preparedness is or is not worthwhile.

Builders Short Course

In a series of four builders short courses held in Missouri, the Extension RCD agricultural engineer gave needed assistance in stressing the need for protection from fallout. Each course was 12 to 14 hours, composed of six to seven sessions of two hours each. The final session, devoted to emergency preparedness for homes, was conducted by the RCD Extension engineer.

Bibliography

To provide Extension workers with a list of references they could turn to for additional information a "Bibliography of Publications on Emergency Preparedness and Rural Civil Defense" was prepared by the RCD information specialist headquartered in New Hampshire and the regional RCD program leader headquartered in Massachusetts. This 43 page bibliography was made available to Extension workers and a supply furnished the staff director, Editorial Planning Division, Emergency Public Information, Office of Civil Defense.

Work with Disadvantaged Groups

In cooperation with Lée Gutierrez, Director of Headstart, for Las Cruces (New Mexico) public schools, the RCD leader presented emergency preparedness programs to the parents of Headstart pupils in Dona Ana County. The material presented was taken from the emergency first-aid workshop. Seven of these groups were given instruction in emergency preparedness. A total of 216 adults received this training, each group receiving two hours of demonstrations and practice. As a result of these programs, parents and

teachers who attended are better prepared to meet emergencies at home or at school.

The Extension Program Planning Committee in Marion County, South Carolina, realized that more families in Marion County needed to be educated on treating injuries and caring for the sick as there arenot enough doctors and nurses to give professional service. Arrangements were made for 22 Office of Economic Opportunity workers to enroll in the Medical Self-Help course and complete the series of 11 lessons. The OEO workers took unusual interest in the training. Some of the workers made remarks on teaching the course to low-income families in their communities.

In an attempt to provide information for low-income groups, the assistant county Extension agent in Quay County, New Mexico, requested materials and assistance from the Rural Civil Defense leader. The material on Emergency Preparedness was shown to a group of low-income people meeting at the H.E.L.P. Center in San Jon, New Mexico. Some members of this group were reluctant to participate in a group meeting. Members consisted of migrant farm workers who work in the broomcorn harvest in this area. Four films from the Medical Self-Help Series were shown by the assistant county agent. A demonstration and practice session were conducted by the rural civil defense leader at a following meeting.

This program with the low-income group was also used to reach youth in the area. The assistant agent explained the 4-H Club program to the youths attending and encouraged them to begin 4-H activities in that community. This program, according to the agent's report, was one of the most successful in getting people in this area to participate in a group learning experience.

News Release

Weekly and daily newspapers have for years been receiving news releases from the Cooperative Extension Service. Information about rural civil defense has been included in the packets. Special RCD feature material has also been furnished to some of the larger newspapers having a substantial statewide coverage.

In nearly every county in the country the Extension agents have a regular column in their local papers. In addition to releases direct to the papers, the State Extension Information Offices furnished material on RCD to their county Extension workers. This information plus material the county Extension agents get from other sources has been included in their columns by many of the agents.

The regional RCD information specialist in New Hampshire actively furnished feature stories to the newspapers in the New England States and to the OCD Region I for inclusion in their publication, "The Spotlight," the New Hampshire State Civil Defense Agency publication, "Fallout," and to "Reactor," the news magazine of the University of New Hampshire Extension Civil Defense Training Office.

Included in one issue of the New Mexico Extension News magazine was an article with pictures telling of a family that buried a converted old railroad refrigerator boxcar to provide a shelter area for their use. Circulation of this magazine throughout the State enabled many farmers and ranchers to see what can be done to provide shelter in case of natural or nuclear emergencies. Nevada also included a feature article in their winter 1968 issue of "Nevada Ranch and Home Review."

During fiscal year 1968 a total of 4,970 news articles on rural civil defense were released to the newspapers in the United States by the Cooperative Extension Service. They reached an estimated reader audience of 23-1/2 million people.

Radio Broadcasts

In every State there are radio stations that look to the Cooperative Extension Service for material they can broadcast as a regularly scheduled feature. Many of the smaller stations use taped material, or provide time for a regularly scheduled program by the county Extension staff. Larger metropolitan stations are frequently furnished special feature programs. Of the more than 750,000 radio broadcasts made by the Cooperative Extension Service during the year, nearly 10,500 programs carried a rural civil defense message. This is a 15 percent increase over the previous year.

To illustrate, the Minnesota Cooperative Extension Service distributed their radio taped rural civil defense programs to 57 stations throughout the State. Utah reported very favorable comments regarding a series of 13 radio programs that included kinds of food to have in storage, rotation of stored food, etc. Nevada prepared three radio tapes that were given statewide distribution. Texas made several taped programs on family emergency preparedness covering such subjects as emergency food and water, emergency shelter, emergency health care, and family planning for emergencies in general. Delaware reports that RCD information is being incorporated in the county agents' broadcasts in that State. Material that the county Extension agents glean from news letters, publications and other sources is used for these broadcasts.

Television

During fiscal year 1968, approximately one out of every 50 Extension television programs or a total of 1,169 television broadcasts were devoted to some aspects of Rural Civil Defense. This does not include the 149 showings of the 10 programs in the 4-H TV Action series discussed earlier in this report.

While many of the television broadcasts brought Rural Civil Defense into the program as it related to the main topic being presented, there were a considerable number of programs devoted entirely to some phase of Rural Civil Defense. For example, Alabama had seven programs devoted to protection of family and livestock from radioactive fallout. An estimated 145,000 people viewed one or more of the programs which were aimed at reaching a segment of people who may not normally have newspaper or radio coverage. Ohio produced two television films of about five minutes each on "Shielding Out Radiation," and "Food and Radiation." These films were made available to television stations through regular Extension channels and were shown 27 times. Utah produced nine 30-minute programs which were aired on three major television stations in that State. Each station gave the programs double exposure; i.e., broadcast at two different times. The nine programs carried the entire civil defense program and how it is handled by all agencies.

Newsletters

Newsletters have been a successful method for keeping people informed about the Rural Civil Defense program. This includes Extension workers, voluntary local leaders, and others concerned with development of a total shelter program. During the past year 379 RCD newsletters were issued by State leaders providing contact with an estimated 375,000 persons.

Supplementing the RCD Leaders' newsletters were the newsletters of other State Extension specialists that included RCD information related to their area of subject matter. An estimated 400,000 contacts were reported through this means. At the county level Extension agents also issued newsletters to their various commodity interest clientele. Included was pertinent information found in the newsletters from the State staff and other sources, thus producing a multiplier effect.

Slides

Extension workers have found that pictures help to tell the Rural Civil Defense story. They continue to use the original set of 75 RCD slides distributed to all county Extension offices in 1965, the "Year of Double Trouble" slides and sound tape distributed in 1966, "Emergency Poultry Management" and the recently distributed sets of slides and scripts titled, "Finding the Best Protected Part of Your Home," and "Food for Family Survival."

In addition, many States developed slide sets of their own. Minnesota greatly revised their sets called "Family Planning for Emergencies" and "Farm Planning for Emergencies." Montana developed a set and script on "Improvised Shelters." Oregon developed a set for use with their simulated nuclear emergency exercise. Missouri and several other States in Regions 4 and 6 used the Michigan prepared synchronized sound-slide set, "Community Action in an Emergency." North Carolina prepared four loan sets of slides with script and leader's outline for agent use in that State. They were used with excellent results by the home economics agents to tell the story of fallout and safe food after nuclear attack. Pennsylvania prepared a slide-tape presentation, "Human Emergency Reactions." Rhode Island developed an excellent slide-sound set showing the planning and development of an Emergency Operating Center and Community Shelter in a new school built by two adjoining towns. Wyoming used slides and notes showing results of some of the agricultural research conducted at the Oak Ridge Agricultural Laboratory. Nevada is preparing a set of slides showing the safest places observed on rural ranches in that State.

Motion Pictures

Extension has made extensive use of motion pictures in the Rural Civil Defense program, especially those explaining the danger of and need for protection from radioactive fallout. It has also been found that farmers are very interested in measures that will protect their farm enterprises, especially livestock.

USDA records disclose the following use made of Department produced films during FY 1967.

1.	Fallout and Agriculture	1,669 showings to 129,878 persons
2.	A Is For Atom	664 showings to 35,796 persons
3.	Radiation Effects on Farm Animals	547 showings to 25,348 persons
4.	The Safest Place	193 showings to 6,436 persons
5.	Basic Physics of An A Bomb	85 showings to 3,899 persons

Also used were the several OCD produced films, such as "About Fallout," "Once to Make Ready," and "Community Shelter Planning." In addition, several States produced films of their own which were used locally. California prepared a sound film on 4-H demonstrations in Civil Defense. North Dakota used "Radiation Fallout and Shelter" at seven 4-H camps attended by 960 members.

New Publications

A wide variety of educational materials was prepared by the State Extension Services for use in their Rural Civil Defense educational program.

As an orientation and agent training device the New Mexico RCD leader prepared a publication entitled, "An Extension Agent Looks at Emergency Preparedness," It was distributed to all Extension agents in the State to acquaint them with their responsibility in the field of emergency preparedness. In Washington State the RCD leader wrote a new Extension mimeograph, "Emergency Preparation--a Part of the County Extension Program." It too was aimed at outlining the Extension agents civil defense responsibilities, the civil defense situation, the task, basic objective, the approach, training suggested, incorporating of emergency preparedness into the on-going Extension programs cooperating with other agencies and organizations plus help that is available. This mimeograph was discussed at the new agent training conference and also distributed to all agents.

Arkansas published units 1 and 2 of "4-H Nuclear Science Projects" to:

(1) Interest more of the older youth in this science-oriented project.
(2) Review certain scientific facts and principles as a background for a better understanding of nuclear science and civil defense.
(3) Create a better image and acceptance of civil defense.

The RCD leader and the Extension animal husbandman in Idaho wrote the bulletin, "Farm Survival after Nuclear Attack" which was used as a followup to the Home Fallout Protection Survey with the 20,000 commercial livestock producers in the State. A new leaflet, "Improving Family Protection Areas in Basements" also a followup to the HFPS was used at fairs and special project meetings in Minnesota.

"Preparation for Home Protection" and "Family Food and Water Supply" were new publications used extensively in Missouri. A fallout shelter manual was also brought up to date.

Virginia issued a fact sheet, "Emergency Preparedness Tips for the Dairyman" which was distributed throughout that State.

Other educational materials developed included:

A demonstration exhibit showing the relative effectiveness of different building materials in blocking out radiation was developed and used at a number of special events in Maine.

Model fallout shelter exhibits were used in Florida and Tennessee. Florida worked out a showing schedule in cooperation with the State Department of Civil Defense. Tennessee used their exhibit and demonstration showing the safest places in the home, how you can use materials already on hand for survival, at nine county seat towns, at county 4-H and community club work, and at home demonstration camps and seminars. Between 40,000 and 50,000 viewed this exhibit during the first six months of 1968.

Minnesota also used a rotating display and amplified geiger counter to show effectiveness of protection from an ordinary one-story house; the same cross-section with a layer of concrete bricks inserted between basement ceiling joints; a two-story house with a basement; and the same cross-section with additional protection material between the floor and ceiling of the first floor. This exhibit was shown at seven county fairs, the State Fair and a Minneapolis suburban shopping center.

Indiana Extension Service in cooperation with the State Office of Civil Defense also had a sizable exhibit at the Indiana State Fair. Also produced were two posters entitled, "Last-Minute Fallout Protection" while the second had the same title except it has added "for Livestock." These two posters indicate that while advanced preparation for protection is preferred, much can be done upon short notice if people know what to do.

Virginia was another State that had a civil defense exhibit at some of the larger agricultural events in the State, including the Virginia Agricultural Materials Handling Exposition in Richmond. Vermont also reported an exhibit at the three-day Barre Farm Show pointing up the RCD program.

Mobile exhibits or trailers were also used effectively in several of the States. A "surplus" Air Force bus was converted to a mobile exhibit by the Regional RCD Information Leader and scheduled in each of the New England States. Vermont reports that 35,000 saw

the exhibit at 11 fairs and field days held in that State. The viewers came from nine other States (as far as California) and three foreign countries. Similar responses were reported by the other Northeastern States, including Massachusetts with the Eastern States Exposition. Arizona, Iowa, Nevada and Tennessee reported good use of mobile exhibits.

Meetings

All of the previously mentioned educational materials such as slides, charts, pictures, publications, motion pictures and lesson materials were used by Extension agents at the nearly 64,000 Rural Civil Defense meetings held during FY 1968, and attended by over 1,400,000 persons.

Nearly one-half (30,600) of the meetings were with 4-H Club members and other youth. In some of the youth meetings the simulated "Community Response Game" was introduced to the participants. Many of the 4-H meetings involved discussions of the information learned through showing of the 4-H TV Action introductory series of 10 lessons on emergency preparedness.

One-third of all meetings held were with homemaker groups. It was to this group that the three lessons were recently introduced.

Food For Family Survival
Finding The Best Protected Part of Your Home
How Will Your Family Act In An Emergency?

Fifty-eight of the meetings held were with agricultural-oriented groups. This provided an opportunity to relate the need for protection from radioactive fallout to the income producing aspects of the farm business, an area in which farmers are greatly interested.

At some of the 2,800 community development meetings Rural Civil Defense was incorporated into the discussion. For this purpose Georgia prepared a leaflet entitled, "Community Shelter Planning." This leaflet is being sent to all State Extension Community Resource Development leaders as an example of material that could be included in their State meetings.

Extension agents are asked to be on programs or arrange a program for many outside organizations. These may be service groups such as the Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis or church groups, farm organizations, etc. At 4,300 such meetings some phase of Rural Civil Defense was presented.

All in all, it is estimated that about one in about every 40 meetings that the Cooperative Extension Service held during FY 1968 involved a discussion or presentation related to Rural Civil Defense.

Selected Comments

A carefully selected random sample of Ohio rural people disclosed that 58 percent knew that food in the house would be fit to eat after severe radiation exposure.

During the past year 14 county Extension offices in Ohio mailed to 17,000 dairy farmers and people associated with farming a letter and check sheet about fallout. Approximately 1,000 returned the check sheet and requested additional information. The protection factor (PF) was calculated for one or more of their farm structures from information given on the check sheet.

The RCD Leader in Montana believes the six Rural Fallout Shelter Analysis Workshops conducted in that State were most timely and successful. This is because the 75 persons who completed the workshop and the 17 who did not, have contributed substantially to the Community Shelter Planning (CSP) program in the Montana counties where it is being conducted.

Mrs. Rachel L. Crabb, Home Adviser, DuPage County, Illinois writes:

> "Disaster readiness? In just three years, fire, flood, ice storm and terrifying tornado funnels, have struck northern Illinois at so many points, we shiver when our disaster odds are mentioned. But how do you crank this security objective into a county Extension educational program?
>
> DuPage County has been spared bearing the brunt of most disasters. Storms always seem to maul neighboring counties. Ours were after ringside seats. Time after time our radio has been alerting us, too, of the dire potentials. We are caused to go so far as to demand, "Just how good is our warning system?"
>
> It seems wise to place a program to help the 1100 homemakers and 200 4-H Club leaders with a lesson that would arm them against disaster emergencies.

Thirty-one Extension units sent local leaders to the two-hour training Emergency Self-Help workshop led by Fred Painter, the Rural Civil Defense Program Leader of the Illinois Cooperative Extension Service. Local leaders relayed disaster planning and preparedness counter-measures to homemakers throughout the county.

A slide-tape story, "A Year of Double Trouble" together with discussion leader guides, and participants' workshop kits gave us practical working materials for maximizing learning. These were easy for us to use. It gave us some "handholds" to attack a most difficult educational job. So we shared the "handholds" with all our unit members, with all our local 4-H leaders, with one special group of young matrons, and single packets to several cooperating local organizations and officials.

Several communities in DuPage County do not have local disaster volunteers--volunteers who are known in some areas as CD workers. Consequently, the alertness and know-how dispensed by the 62 unit leaders and 200 4-H adult leaders could be of critical help throughout the community.

Everyday, we feel like bragging to our adults about 4-H youth achievements, but we usually are over-conservative. Still after observing local leader Mrs. F. S. Hartley's Winfield Ladybugs "selling" and demonstrating the Disaster program, we are sure some others should know about it.

Mrs. Hartley provided her club members with the preparedness guides and packets. The girls studied and planned their follow-ups. They visited an insurance office group, the fire department, the police department and Civil Defense Center (EOC) to get a clearer picture. The girls then checked the number in each classroom of the four Winfield schools. They visited each classroom with an informational packet for each pupil. Just a little later the Winfield 4-H'ers placed 15 posters in these four elementary schools and two other schools in the area."

REPORT OF WORK DONE BY RCD AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS

During fiscal year 1968 special emphasis was given to engineering aspects of civil defense as it pertains to rural areas. This was done through Extension Agricultural Engineers employed in selected States. The following section contains a capsule report on some of the work these Extension Agricultural Engineers did during the year.

California. The RCD Engineer studied questionnaires received from about 100 rural schools in the Kings-Tulare County area. This survey was intended to show a typical shelter situation with respect to schools in a rural farming area in California that have no major industrial or commercial facilities within the area. He found an indication of minimum shelter capacity in the schools and an equal deficiency of shelter capacity in the vicinity of the homes. School officials typically reported a plan to send children home in event of an emergency, Except in a few cases, it appears there would be greater protection at school than at home.

Florida. Meetings with the Civil Defense Technical Service Director at the University enabled the RCD Engineer to become active in rural application of the DMSD program. Contacts were made with three projects and information concerning this project was extended to county Extension staffs and county USDA Defense Boards. Promotion of programs such as DSMD and CSP (Community Shelter Planning) among Extension and USDA personnel was to be a major goal had the RCD program continued in fiscal year 1969.

Iowa. The RCD Agricultural Engineer gave two lessons on Community Disaster Planning to Extension Homemaker Unit Presidents and Advisory Councils. The role of shelters in a community civil defense plan was emphasized. The Agricultural Engineer also helped in planning a series of homebuilder meetings where incorporation of combined fallout-tornado shelter in new construction was emphasized. The need for having available an emergency generator was stressed in connection with on-going Extension programs such as Feed Handling Workshops, Welding Schools and Electrical Schools.

Kentucky. A series of 12 radio-tapes on various phases of the shelter program were made by the Agricultural Engineer working part-time on RCD. These tapes were released to radio stations in Kentucky through regular Extension channels.

Maine. The full-time RCD Agricultural Engineer conducted a number of activities to bring about a better understanding of the need for protection from radiation. He gave 46 students enrolled in structure courses in the Agricultural Engineering Department, University of Maine, a short course on the effects of nuclear weapons and radiation shielding. In cooperation with the State RCD Leader, he gave a program on radiation protection to 240 grade students in Orrington, Maine.

He also developed a slide set and script on home shelter construction which he used in a series of meetings as part of a joint program with the Home Economics and Agricultural Engineering Departments. People planning to build or remodel a home were informed of the necessary planning and requirements that should be met in order to have an efficient and well constructed house. Over 800 shelter plans and radiation protection leaflets were picked up by the people who attended.

In cooperation with the University Extension Training Program, a study was initiated of the shelter protection of a school in Allagash, Maine. This area lacked community shelters and the people were interested in determining what the community could do to increase its shelter capability.

An effective radiation shielding exhibit was developed which was used throughout the State.

Missouri. The RCD Agricultural Engineer helped to train 46 County Extension personnel at five six-hour meetings. He also assisted 12 counties in getting started in civil defense planning. One result: three counties (Johnson, Lafayette and Pettis) joined in setting up a Tri-County Civil Defense plan with a full-time qualified, paid, director.

As part of four Builder Short Courses held at various locations in the State the Agricultural Engineer trained 45 rural builders in how to determine the increased protection from additional shielding. This training was given through a two-hour adaptation of the Rural Fallout Shelter Analysis Workshop. He also assisted in giving barrier shielding discussions and demonstrations at two Business and Industrial Conferences and at a Governor's Conference. He also revised the Fallout Shelter Manual he authored several years earlier.

North Dakota. The RCD Leader - Engineer was author of Agricultural Engineering Circular 82, "Provide Family Protection With a Basement Multi-Purpose Structure."

Oklahoma. At the request of the former Mayor/CD Director of Perkins, the RCD Leader-Engineer was invited to meet with the Perkins School Board to discuss the possibility of incorporating emergency shelter space in a new addition. Following the meeting with school officials, he spent several hours with the architect discussing how to incorporate shelter. Both the school officials and the architect were referred to school systems in Oklahoma having underground facilities. After visiting these schools, the Board decided to build five classrooms underground, even though

the architect originally opposed the idea. These underground classrooms will provide protection for school children in the event of tornadoes, as well as a fallout shelter for community residence.

Oregon. The RCD Leader and Agricultural Engineer developed and conducted seven six-hour simulated nuclear disaster exercises with a total of 163 State and County USDA officials attending. The Agricultural Engineer also gave this exercise to the Maricopa County (Arizona) USDA Defense Board. He also gave eight two-day Rural Fallout Shelter Analysis Workshops to Extension and County CD personnel in OCD Regions 7 and 8.

The Oregon County Extension Agents, State Specialists, and USDA Defense Boards were continuously kept informed on the newest information on radiation and its effects on people, animals, or plants so pertinent parts could be related to other aspects of their regular work.

Texas. The recently revised Rural Shelter Handbook was explained to County Extension workers at the first of several scheduled agent training meetings. The RCD Agricultural Engineer resigned during the year and position was unfilled.

Washington. The Agricultural Engineer had developed and introduced in the potato growing sections of the State plans for a potato storage celler. The concrete air ducts in this storage shelter provide an excellent shelter from fallout. Before 900 persons attending the Annual Potato Conference and Trade Fair, the Engineer had a place on the program to explain how this feature could be used as a shelter by the potato grower, his family, and the laborers and their families.

The Engineer also conducted one session on fallout shelters in each of four housing seminars attended by approximately 450 persons.

Program curtailment. Budget limitations in fiscal year 1969 has made it necessary to reduce the Agricultural Engineer effort to only four States with a reassignment of duties that emphasize the development of shelter material and information oriented to rural areas.

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